THE

Numb. 519.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Thurſday July 3, to Friday July 11, 1746.

PETERSBURG, April 5.

THE Fleet, that has been for ſome Time equipping, has lately been put under new Orders, and for the Sake of Expedition, only 24 Gallies will be got ready, and it is thought that by the 25th of May the Troops will begin to embark for Germany. M de Tſchologkoof, Chamberlain to her Imperial Majeſty, is actually ſet out for Vienna, in order to compliment his Imperial Majeſty on his Acceſſion to the Throne; but it is more than ſuſpected that he is furniſh'd with the neceſſary Powers for ſigning the new Alliance that has been for ſome Time upon the Carpet, and which is calculated to ballance that concluded not long ago between Sweden and Pruſſia. It is reported here, and the Report gains Credit, that her Imperial Majeſty will take upon herſelf the Care of educating the Children of the late Princeſs Anne of Mecklenburgh, and will very ſpeedily conſent to ſet her Conſort the Prince of Brunſwick at Liberty.

Bologna, April 8. We have certain Advice from Genoa, that the Inhabitants of that City are in the utmoſt Confuſion; that ſome of the richeſt Families are retir'd to Lucca and Florence, after ſending away their beſt Effects to Sea by Merſailles and Leghorn. We are likewiſe informed that the Court of Naples is in the utmoſt Conſternation, as apprehending an Invaſion from Trieſte and Fiume, while all the regular Troops in the Service of the two Sicilies are in Lombardy, where the one Half of them have been lately made Priſoners of War.

Mantua, April 10. Our Advices from Turin ſpeak of great Preparations making by General Leutrum for the Siege of Valencia (a ſtrong Fortreſs on the South Side of the Po, about 15 Miles from Tortona, and near the ſame Diſtance from Novi, where it is generally ſaid M. Maillebois lies with his Army encamp'd, within the two Roads which lead from Alexandria into the State of Genoa, between the Mountains of Ottaggio, where they both unite, and lead directly by Ponde to the City of Genoa.)

The carrying this Fortreſs is eſteem'd of the laſt Importance; and near 200 Cannon and a great Number of Miners and Sappers are employ'd in the Siege.

Turin, April 12. We have received Advice, that Count Gages having found it impoſſible to relieve Parma, intends to retire through the Republick of Lucca and Tuſcany into the Eccleſiaſtical State, in order to cover the Kingdom of Naples. We hear the Genoeſe have reſolved to augment their Troops to 20,000 Men. We have no certain Account where the Infant Don Philip is gone to, but it's generally believed he has taken the Route of Genoa.

Lodi, April 13. The Prince of Lichtenſtein had all paſſed the Po the 9th. The whole Imperial Army is at preſent aſſembled upon the Right of the Taro, and that of Count Gages is oppoſite to them on the other Side of that River; but the Waters being ſo high, hinders both of them from paſſing it: The former conſiſts of 33,000. Parma is cloſely blocked up, tho' ſome ſay, that the Gate of St. Francis is ſtill free. Let Count Gages however do what he will, the Place is look'd upon as loſt.

Nuremburg, April 20. It is aſſured that the Body of Croatians and Waraſdens which the Prince de Hildbourghauſen is forming, is deſigned for Italy, and are to go upon a ſecret Enterprize which that Prince will direct in Perſon.

Ulm, April 20. The Aſſembly of the Circle of Suabia has at length unanimouſly reſolv'd to obſerve an exact Neutrality, as the States have refuſed to make a common Cauſe with the Houſe of Auſtria, or to join their Troops with thoſe of the Court of Vienna, which laſt will be obliged ſeparately to provide for the Security of the Dominions of Anterior Auſtria, whilſt thoſe of Swabia to the Number of 10,000 Men, will draw a Line, in order to cover the Territories of the Circle from the Side of the Rhine.

Ratisbon, April 21. We have an Account from Munich, that the Marriage between his Electoral Highneſs of Bavaria and the ſecond Daughter of his Poliſh Majeſty, Elector of Saxony, is abſolutely agreed upon. The Name of that young Princeſs is Mary Anne, about 18 Years old, and endow'd with all the Qualities anſwerable to her high Birth, and capable of making a Nation happy. We are likewiſe told the Baron de Aylva, the Dutch Miniſter at the Court of Munich, having received a Courier from the Hague, had renewed his Negociations; and that it was look'd upon as a Thing certain there, that 6000 Bavarian Troops will ſpeedily enter into the Service of the States General. As to the News here, that of the greateſt Importance is, that the Miniſters of the Proteſtant Princes and States have taken a Reſolution to apply themſelves to his Imperial Majeſty, in order moſt humbly to entreat him, that a Commiſſion may ſpeedily iſſue for redreſſing the Grievances of the Proteſtants throughout Germany, agreeable to the Treaty of Weſtphalia, and the fundamental Conſtitutions of the Empire.

Hanover, April 22. The Electoral Troops which are to go to the Netherlands, and which have already begun their March, conſiſt of Ten Battalions and ten Squadrons amounting to 11,000 Men, which when join'd to thoſe already in Brabant, will make a Body of 18,000.

Franckfort, April 24. The Imperial Troops in the Briſgow having lately made an Incurſion on the other Side of the Rhine, and committed Hoſtilities in Alſace, M. de la Noue has delivered to the Deputy of the four Anterior Circles, a Memorial complaining of this Invaſion.

Franckfort, April 24. We ſee here two Memorials; the one in French only, delivered to M. La Noue, the French Ambaſſador to the four aſſociated Circles in this Town, complaining of ſome Excurſions of the Auſtrians into Alſace. The other is French and German, preſented by the Auſtrian Miniſter to the Circle of Swabia. The Contents of this laſt are, 'That the Empreſs Queen ca'nt help remarking with infinite Concern, the little Regard that ſeveral of the German Eſtates have for the Welfare of their Country, by departing from their Engagements with the Arch Ducal Houſe, and entering into others with a Power that has covered Germany with his Troops; who travers'd the Election of the preſent Emperor, and ſtill refuſes to acknowledge, or to renew the Treaty concluded between him and the Empire. &c.' This Memorial has been communicated to all the Courts where the Empreſs has Miniſters reſident.

An

An expoſtulatory Memorial of the Provinces of Gronningen and Friezland, preſented by their Deputies to the Generality.

" The Enemy, whoſe Army have made continual Progreſs, threaten at preſent, even our Habitations, and ſeem diſpoſed, if we may ſo ſpeak, in the very Bolom of our Country, to clap the Knife to our Throats. At a Time when we thought and when we believed we had nothing to fear from their Enterprizes, we have ſeen Bruſſels ſet on Flames by red hot Bullets, Bombs and Grenadoes: On one Side there is a powerful French Army on the Frontiers of our deſolate Country; on the other Side we ſee the Hands tied of our beſt Corps of Troops, by moſt ſcandalous Capitulations made in the utmoſt Confuſion. The beſt Allies of our State find themſelves likewiſe weakened, partly through the Intrigues of their Enemies, partly by Meaſures raſhly entered into, or badly executed, and other Courts ſo very reſolute from the Influence of the Emiſſaries of the common Enemy, that we dare ſcarce flatter ourſelves with the Hopes of being ſuccoured in Time. Thus we ſee our total Ruin coming upon us, and ourſelves reduced to the Neceſſity of fighting for our Property and Religion, with the few Troops that we have left, if the Almighty does not miraculouſly extend his Arm for our Deliverance. Perhaps we may very ſoon hear, in our Habitations, the Enemy's Cannon thundring upon our Ramparts and our Walls; yet in the midſt of ſuch miſerable Circumſtances, and when the ſole Point under Conſideration is, how we may ward off ſo great and ſo eminent a Danger, it is again reſolved to conſide to Strangers, all that is dear and precious to us, and the Command of all the Troops that are left us for the Defence of our dear Country, is given to a Foreign Prince, who has never been ſo much as acknowledged in the Quality of General by the principal Deputies, and this Step has been taken without at all conſulting theſe Deputies, which however ought not to have been neglected, in order to put an End to thoſe Differences which have reigned among the Confederates, in regard to the Prince of Orange's being raiſed to the Generalſhip of this State. In fine, to the End, that in Caſe of any Accident, there may not be wanting foreign Generals, they have done a new Piece of Injuſtice to our Countryman, and other valiant Officers in our Service, by giving to that Prince another ſtrange General to act as ſecond in Command, who but a Year ago acted as a Lieutenant General in Germany, in the Service of the Queen of Hungary, and was even raiſed to that Rank in the Month of June 1743. This very Perſon ſerved then under our own General Smiſſaert, and at preſent in Conſequence of his Title, will command Lieutenant General Coenders and all the reſt of the Lieutenant Generals. All this cannot but prove the Source of endleſs Jealouſies, Diſorders, and other Inconveniences in the Army, and thus it ſeems, if out of pure Wantonneſs, when our Liberty, our Religion, our Wives, our Children, our Lives, our Proſperity are all in the utmoſt Danger, we conſide theſe important Pledges to the Care of People who have no Stake in them, and who if we ſhould loſe all, have themſelves nothing to loſe. "

Antwerp, April 25. The Army of the Allies continue to aſſemble, and will very ſpeedily encamp: The laſt Reinforcement from Germany, under the Command of General Grune, at preſent in Quarters at Lorrain, conſiſts of 21,000 regular Troops, excluſive of the Independant Companies. The Field Marſhals Bathiani and Waldeck propoſe to encamp the Forces in a very few Days, and the Prince of Brekenfeldt, General of Horſe, is hourly expected here.

Hague, April 17. They write from Brabant, that the Captain of an Engliſh Independant Company has taken near Braumont an Officer of the French King's Houſhold Troops, with all his Baggage, amongſt which there is Plate of ſo conſiderable a Value, that 40,000 Livres has been offered to redeem it.

Paris, April 7. It is now certain, that Marſhal Noailles has received Orders to halt at Bayonne, till it is known whether the Court of Spain is in a Diſpoſition to receive him or not; for if it ſhould appear, that the Queen is inclined to treat him no better than ſhe does the Biſhop of Rennes, he will have Orders to return. The Conjectures as to our Fleet at Breſt are various, but the Reaſon that has been hitherto aſſigned for its being joined by the Squadron from Ferrol. This laſt it is ſaid has only 20 Companies of Grenadiers on board, but it is certain that 6000 good Troops are to ſail with the Breſt Squadron, which has likewiſe on board a vaſt Quantity of Arms and Ammunition. It is confirm'd, that the Glorioſo Frigate of 30 Guns, which ſail'd from this Kingdom for the Eaſt Indies, with a Cargo worth half a Million of Livres, has been taken by the Engliſh. A third Plenipotentiary is expected from Holland, in a Day or two; and it is given out at Verſailles, that we ſhall ſhortly ſee a Miniſter from England, and another from Vienna; but this is not much credited: The King, with ſome Difficulty, has been brought to conſent, that the Count de Suſa, natural Son to the late King of Sardinia, ſhall be exchanged for Lieutenant General Montalte, lately taken at Aſti. The Train of Artillery deſigned for the next Campaign in the Low Countries, conſiſts of near 300 Battering Cannon, Field Pieces, Mortars, &c. It is now ſaid very poſitively, that his Majeſty is reſolved to beſiege Mons.

Paris, April 22. The King will return this Evening from Choiſſy to Verſailles. The Departure of his Majeſty for the Army remains fix'd for the Night between the 1ſt and 2d of next Month, and it is propoſed that he ſhall paſs the Night following at Arras, his Majeſty will lie on the 3d at Ghent, and on the 4th he will make his publick Entry into Bruſſels. His Majeſty will be accompanied by the Dukes of Chartres and Penthievre. Marſhal Saxe has been gone theſe two Days. The two laſt Battalions of the French and Swiſs Guards marched Yeſterday, as did the Body Guards, and the Hundred Swiſſers. In the King's Army there will be forty four Lieutenant Generals, and eighty Marſhals de Camp. The Prince of Conti's Army will conſiſt of 99 Battalions, and 130 Squadrons, and he will have under his Orders thirty one Lieutenant-Generals, and 28 Marſhals de Camp. We are here in a State of the utmoſt Impatience, the Chancellor having declared on the 18th, that a Piece of News would very ſoon be made publick, which would be very agreeable to the French Nation.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Florence, April 11. *N. S.* Commodore Townſhend having been driven from off the Coaſt of Corſica, by a violent Storm, and being under the Neceſſity of putting into Port Mahon, to repair the Damage which his own and other Ships of his Squadron had received, he left Captain Vanburgh to command in his Abſence; but he likewiſe was blown off that Coaſt, with five other Ships, which were all obliged to put into Leghorn, and before they could return, the Genoeſe had found Means to ſend three large armed Barks to Baſtia, to conduct 26 of the principal Inhabitants (Malecontents) to Genoa. They were met at Sea near Leghorn, by the Poſtilion Xebeck of War, with whom they engaged for a conſiderable Time, but were too ſtrong for that ſmall Veſſel, which was ſo much damaged, that the Captain was obliged to put into Port Ferraro, and from thence proceeded to Mahon to refit. Lord Colvil in the Leopard Man of War, together with the Dartmouth, put into Leghorn lately; the latter loſt her Mainmaſt in a Storm, and was obliged to refit as well as ſhe could there, in order to return to Port Mahon, to get another Maſt and to repair. Lord Colvil's Ship was extremely damaged in her Rigging, but he repair'd that at Leghorn, and is preparing to go immediately on a Cruize on the River of Genoa. The Nonſuch and Terrible Sloop are ſail'd for Piompino, which is a Paſſage that all Veſſels muſt neceſſarily take from Naples to Genoa. The Court of Naples is uſing its utmoſt Efforts to ſend Proviſions, Troops and Ammunition to Genoa. The Day that the Leopard and Dartmouth arrived at Leghorn, thirteen large Veſſels from Naples put in

in there, and the next Day proceeded to Genoa. By Advices from Admiral Medley, dated the 5th of last Month off Mahon, he was then proceeding to Sea with the Squad on under his Command for Carthagena, and propted soon to detach Captain Townshend, with some fresh Ships, Bomb Vessels and Stores, back to Corsica. The Antelope had been ordered to cruize off Cape Noli, and the Seaford and Feversham are sail'd for the Adriatick.

Venice, April 25. *N. S.* On the 3d Instant General Brown detached General Pallavicini, from his Camp near Sorbolo, with a large Corps, consisting of all the Grenadiers of the Army, and some Cavalry, to take Post near Parma. On the 4th he marched thither himself with the whole Army, and summoned M. de Castellar to surrender before the Arrival of the Artillery; but as M. de Castellar answered, that his Orders and Intentions were to defend it to the utmost, it was resolved to attack the Place in Form, and Bridges were ordered to be thrown over the River Parma, but the Overflowing of it from the late Rains had much retarded the Operations: However, we are informed by Letters from Cremona of the 9th, that a Cannonading had been heard all that Day, from whence it was concluded the Austrians had begun to batter the Town. General Nadasti was posted on the great Road between Parma and Piacenza with 8000 Men, to oppose any Succour that might be sent to the Relief of the Town. General Brown was in continual Expectation of Prince Lichtenstein, by whose Junction the Austrians compute their Army will consist of 46,000 Men. M. de Gages is in the Plaisentin with 20,000 Men, and a large Train of Artillery. Frequent Skirmishes happen between the advanced Parties of both Armies; and as the Spaniards give out that they will keep their Ground, it is the general Opinion that there must soon be an Action.

Antwerp, April 14. *O. S.* Marshal Bathiani set out this Morning for Malines, from whence he will proceed to the Abbaye at Parck and Louvain, where he is to take up his Head Quarters. His Britannick Majesty's Electoral Troops are ready to march from hence upon the shortest Warning. Six British Squadrons, who have been cantoned in these Parts are to come to this Place, as there is Room for them. The Austrians and Dutch were to encamp upon the Dyle as this Day; and four Squadrons of Dutch Cavalry, who were quartered here, had Orders to march and join them; but a Countermand being arriv'd to stop their March, it is thought the Encampment will be put off for two or three Days on Account of the Weather, which is at present stormy, cold and wet. It is said there will be a flying Camp left in the Neighbourhood of this City.

Hague, April 16. *N. S.* The Weather has been so bad for these two or three Days, that we have not heard whether Marshal Bathiani, whose Head Quarters are at the Abbaye of Parck near Louvain, has yet formed his Camp behind the Dyle. It is said that the French Troops are all in Motion, and that they are to be assembled in the Neighbourhood of Brussels by the 29th Inst. Marshal Saxe is arrived at Ghent. We have Advice from Brussels of the 25th Instant, that the Day before, all the Cannon and Mortars in the Park were brought down to the River Side in order to be embark'd, but which Way they were to be sent is not known: The Army under the French King would extend from the Sea to Meuse; and that the Prince of Conti would command from the Meuse to the Rhine; and the Troops on the Rhine will be under the Command of M. de Segur.

WILLIAMSBURG.

Since our last, the Snow Adventure, *Capt.* Ferguson, *arriv'd in* James *River, from* Dumfries; *and brings a Confirmation of the News publish'd in our last, of the Glorious Victory obtain'd by His Royal Highness the Duke of* Cumberland, *over the Rebels.*

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Whitehall April, 23. This Day at Noon an Express arriv'd from Edinburgh, with Letters dated the 19th Inst. which brought the following Account: That on Wednesday the 16th Inst. about 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland came up with about 7000 of the Rebels on the Muir above Culloden near Inverness. The Cannonading continued near a Quarter of an Hour; after which the Right Wing of the Rebel Army, consisting of the Mackdonalds and Frazers, advanced and attacked our Left, but after receiving two Fires, which did great Execution, they fled with the rest of their Army, leaving 500 kill'd on the Field of Battle. They were pursued by the Horse, Dragoons, and Argyleshire Men; and it is computed full as many fell in the Flight: The French surrendered themselves Prisoners. Part of the Rebels fled towards Badenoch and Fort Augustus, others through Invernis to Rossshire. His Royal Highness the Duke entered Inverness about Five that Night: The Earl of Kilmarnock, Sir John Wedderburn, the Person called by the Rebels the French Ambassador, with many others, are taken Prisoners.

We had not above 30 Men killed, none of which are of any Note.

The News came both by Perth and Aberdeen; but no Accounts are yet come from his Royal Highness.

Whitehall, April 24. Very early this Morning, arriv'd at St. James's, the Rt. Hon. the Lord Bury, eldest Son to the Earl of Albemarle, and Aid de Camp to his Royal Highness the Duke, with a Confirmation of the glorious Victory obtain'd over the Rebels Yesterday Sennight near Inverness. We can assure our Readers, That full 2000 of the Rebels were kill'd or taken, when Lord Bury came from the Duke; and his Royal Highness was in Pursuit of the Remainder; and 'tis thought the Victory is so compleat, that they will not be able to make any further Stand. This Afternoon about One, the Guns at the Tower were fired on this joyful Occasion.

The Shortness of the Time of Ld Bury's Departure from the Duke, would not permit his Royal Highness to send any Particulars of the Action; except, that the Rebel Army was computed to amount to upwards of 8000, 1000 of which were left dead on the Field of Battle, many wounded, and about 600 taken Prisoners.

The Earl of Kilmarnock, Sir John Wedderburn, Mr. Murray of Broughton Secretary to the Pretender's Son, the Person styled the French Ambassador, and many others, are taken Prisoners.——Lord Strathallan is said to be killed.——Three French Piquets, amounting to about 300 Men, surrendered themselves Prisoners at Discretion.—— All the Rebels Cannon and some Colours are taken. —— On the Side of his Majesty's Troops there were killed, Lord Robert Kerr, Captain in Barrel's Regiment, and Capt. Groffette in Price's, and upwards of One Hundred private Men killed and wounded.—— Lieut. Col. Rich of Barrell's Regiment, has lost his Hand —— His Royal Highness gives the greatest Commendations of the Behaviour of all the Officers and Soldiers under him. It is said that the Earl of Cromarty, with 100 Men, have been taken Prisoners by Lord Rea's Men, in the County of Sutherland.

Yesterday Morning, died at his House near Whitehall, the Right Hon. Thomas Winnington, Esq; Representative in Parliament for the City of Worcester, Paymaster General of all His Majesty's Forces, and one of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

We hear the Right Hon. Sir Wm. Yonge, Bart. His Majesty's Secretary at War, will be appointed Paymaster General of the Land Forces.

That Wm. Pitt, Esq; lately appointed Vice Treasurer of Ireland, will be appointed Secretary of War. And,

That Henry Fox, Esq; one of the Lords of the Treasury, will be appointed Vice Treasurer, in his room.

The King has been pleased to grant unto the Right Hon. Thomas Earl of Malton the Dignity of a Marquis of the Kingdom of Great Britain, by the Name, Style and Title of Marquis of Rockingham, in the County of Northampton.

Several Promotions are again talk'd of, which we hear will take Place after the Arrival of the Earl of C——d from Ireland.

The King has been pleaſed to grant the Dignity of a Baron of the Kingdom of Great Britain unto Charles Earl of Aylesbury and Elgin, by the Name, Stile and Title of Baron Bruce, of Tottenham in the County of Wilts, to him and the Heirs Male of his Body; and in Default of ſuch Iſſue, to Bruce Brudenell, Eſq; Brother to George Earl of Cardigan, and the Heirs Male of his Body.

We are informed by private Letters, that there are now embarked at Dunkirk, and wait only for a favourable Opportunity to ſlip by our Men of War, four Companies of Foot, about 40 Officers, ſome of them of Diſtinction, and 30,000 l. intended for Scotland; which we hope will meet with the Fate of the Hazard Sloop.

On Tueſday it was reported that the Breſt Squadron was ſail'd, and that an Expreſs has been diſpatch'd to the Earl of Cheſterfield, to prevent his Embarkation for England till further Notice, it not being known where they intended to land their Forces, tho' it is conjectur'd that the Weſt of Ireland is the Place fix'd.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 11.

By the Northern Poſt, we have ſeveral Papers and Letters of News; the Subſtance of which we have collected, as follows:

All the Accounts in general, from the Norward, ſhew the Spirit of His Majeſty's good Subjects, in making Preparations, and giving great Encouragements for the Expedition againſt *Canada*. They are raiſing 1000 Men in *New-Hampſhire*, 3000 in the *Maſſachuſetts*, 1100 in *Connecticut*, 500 in *Rhode Iſland*, 600 in *New-York*, 300 in the *Jerſeys*, a large Number in *Pennſylvania*, and 3 or 400 in *Maryland*. And there's no doubt but this *moſt Ancient and Loyal* COLONY will exert itſelf as far as is in its Power; conſidering the great Difficulty of raiſing Men, in a ſhort Time, where our Settlements are ſo widely ſcatter'd, and but a ſmall Number of Towns, where large Bodies of People are center'd in a narrow Compaſs, as is the Caſe of moſt of the Northern Provinces; and conſidering alſo, the great Loſſes this Colony has ſuſtain'd in Trade, by the Capture of our Tobacco Ships, loaden with our Staple and chief Support, eſpecially ſince the unnatural Rebellion, when the King's Ships, which ſhould have been employ'd in the Protection of Trade, were oblig'd to be ſtation'd almoſt round *Scotland*, for it's Defence, againſt the Rage of Domeſtick as well as Foreign Enemies.

The Neceſſity of this Expedition againſt *Canada*, the Method propos'd for carrying it on, and the Inducements to encourage Perſons to engage in it, are fully expreſs'd in the following Proclamation.

By the Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, *Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief, of the Province of* Pennſylvania, *and Counties of* Newcaſtle, Kent, *and* Suſſex, *on* Delaware,

A PROCLAMATION.

HIS Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, one of His Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, having, by his Letter of the 9th of April laſt, ſignified unto Me, as well as to the other Governors of the Northern Colonies, That His Majeſty has been pleas'd to order a conſiderable Body of His Troops from England, under the Command of Lieutenant General St. Clair, with a ſufficient Convoy of Men of War, to Louisburg, for the immediate Reduction of Canada; and that I ſhould forthwith make the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for raiſing as many Men, as the Shortneſs of the Time will permit, within My Government, to be employed in Concert with his Majeſty's regular Forces on this important Service:

THAT it is the King's Intention, the Troops to be raiſed ſhould conſiſt of Companies of 100 Men each; and that thoſe that ſhall be raiſed in the ſeveral Provinces of New York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland and Virginia, be formed into one Corps, to be commanded by Mr. GOOCH, Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia (whom the King has been pleaſed on this Occaſion, to promote to the Rank of a Brigadier General) and they ſhould rendezvous at Albany, within the Province of New-York, or at ſuch other Place as Mr. Gooch ſhould think proper to appoint, in order to proceed from thence, by Land, into the Southern Parts of Canada; whilſt thoſe to be raiſed in the Provinces of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, New-Hampſhire, Rhode-Iſland, and Connecticut, are to rendezvous at Louisburg, and to proceed, with the Forces ſent from England, under Convoy of his Majeſty's Fleet, up the River St. Lawrence, to Quebec:

THAT in Conſequence of theſe Diſpoſitions, his Majeſty has been pleaſed to authorize Me, to appoint ſuch Officers as I ſhould think fit, to command the Troops to be raiſed within this Government; for which Purpoſe a Number of blank Commiſſions will be ſent me. And I am commanded to aſſure all ſuch as ſhall engage in this Service, as well Officers, as Soldiers, that they will immediately enter into his Majeſty's Pay; the Officers from the Time they ſhall engage in his Majeſty's Service; and the Soldiers from the reſpective Days on which they ſhall inliſt. And that they ſhall come in for a Share of any Booty to be taken from the Enemy; and be ſent back to their reſpective Habitations, when this Service ſhall be over, unleſs any of them ſhall deſire to ſettle elſewhere; which unqueſtionably they will be encouraged to do, by Grants of the conquer'd Lands, in Preference to all other Perſons.

THAT as to the Article of Arms and Cloathing for the Men to be raiſed, His Majeſty has commanded me to take Care that the Soldiers may be provided with them; and has empower'd Lieutenant General St. Clair to make a reaſonable Allowance for defraying that Expence.

AND that, if any Perſons can be found, who are acquainted with the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence, I do engage them by ſuitable Rewards to ſerve on board his Majeſty's Fleet, and ſend them as ſoon as poſſible to Louisburgh for that Purpoſe.

NOW that theſe his Majeſty's gracious Intentions may be made publick, I do, with the Advice of the Council, iſſue this Proclamation, inviting his Majeſty's Subjects within this Government, to exert themſelves, as becomes a dutiful and grateful People to the beſt of Kings, upon an Occaſion the moſt intereſting to them, as well as to all the reſt of the Britiſh Colonies in North-America. An Occaſion, in which the Quiet and Happineſs of them and their Poſterity are ſo immediately concerned, that it would be an Affront to their Underſtandings, to make Uſe of Arguments to prove it. An Occaſion, that has been ſo long and ſo earneſtly wiſhed for, that it would not be unreaſonable to expect that the whole Body of the People ſhould riſe up as one Man, to ſecure, under the Bleſſing of God, the Succeſs of the Undertaking: And it may juſtly be hoped, as his Majeſty has been forced into the War, for the Defence of his Crown, and the Civil and Religious Rights of his People, that the Almighty will grant a Bleſſing to his Arms.------His Majeſty's Subjects in Europe have given Proofs of their Loyalty and Affection to his Perſon and Government, beyond the Examples of former Ages to the beſt of their Kings.------An Opportunity is now offered to thoſe in North-America, to ſhew, that a Change of Climate has made no Change in theirs. I, for my Part, am determined to act with the Duty and Zeal becoming a faithful Servant to a moſt gracious Maſter, and with a Vigour becoming the Truſt depoſited with Me, for the Intereſt and Security of the People under my Government.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the Province of Pennſylvania, at Philadelphia, this Ninth Day of June, in the Nineteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Second, King of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, &c. and in the Year of our Lord, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Forty Six.

GEO. THOMAS.

By His Honour's Command,
RICHARD PETERS, *Secretary.*

GOD Save the KING.

BOSTON, June 16.

Laſt Night arrived the Fire-ſhip Louiſburg, Capt. Delamot, from Louiſburg, which brings Advice that Sir William Pepperel and Admiral Warren were to embark in a few Days after they ſail'd, for theſe Parts, in his Majeſty's Ship Cheſter, Capt. Spry; that they ſpoke with Capt. Rouſe and Stanny going into Louiſburg as they came out, and ſeveral other Veſſels; that they alſo ſpoke with a Sloop from the Iſland of St John's, that went there with a Man of War to demand a Surrender of the French Inhabitants of that Iſland, who readily ſubmitted, and were forthwith Tranſported to France; that they looked into La Have, and ſeveral other Harbours as they came along, and ſaw nothing of Note.

NEW-YORK, June 23.

We have a ſtrong Report from Connecticut, that the Governor of that Colony has juſt received certain Advice by a private Hand, that one of his Majeſty's Ships has taken and brought into Louiſburg, a French Man War of 20 Guns, loaded at Quebeck, chiefly with Beaver on Account of the Rochelle Company, bound for France; and that a Packet of Letters was found on board, giving an Account, that they were in the utmoſt Diſtreſs in Canada for the Want of Salt; that their Magazine of Gun Powder was almoſt expended, and that if the Engliſh ſhould make an Attempt to take them this Year, they ſhould be obliged to ſurrender.

WIL